THE INDIANA STATE SENTINE

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Selected Miscellany.

Causes of the War. The World takes exception to our position tha slavery is not the cause of the rebellion, and in stating its argument invites the Journal of Commerce "either to admit its force or attempt its refmerce "either to admit its force or attempt its ref-utation." We propose to do both. We admit the force, but shall show that its entire force is derived to power. Its leaders were unscrupulous men.

The World slightly changes the issue in its statement of the question. It proposes to show that "the popular judgment, which holds slavery responsible for this atrocious rebellien, is just."

ally. The marriage was formed. Men who were in the party and were not Abolitionists, could not precisely understand where they were or what they were. The orators of the party, on plat forms, howled their denunciations of slavery to There is a distinction between being the cause of an effect and being responsible for the effect, which the World should have avoided. But we are content with that form of accusation, and de "the sum of all villainies," but the party as a judgment that is here intimated, we say that ositions and claimed to be free from them. nying, in passing, that there is any such popular slavery is not responsible for the present atrocious

believe fairly. It is this. The rebellion is the culmination of a controversy which commenced with the annexation of Texas. Texas was anslavery that the controversy was reopened in 1854 by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, per-petuated by attempts to force slavery into Kansas; and finally, slavery divided the Democratic flagration? Southern Union men and slavehold

the imminency of this war, we are strongly con-vinced that it proceeded from the causes which prophecy, and now the men that denied our skill is seers, doubt wholly whether we were right in our views of the causes which were operating!

It is strongly probable that the impartial views of the past few years are more correct than

reply to the World's argument, since our answer to its last question renders that unnecessary. We simply remarking that its force is demolished entirely by the fact that slavery had no more to do tirely by the fact that slavery had no more to do war, but we have endeavored courteously to answer a question that was courteously put. We but the slavery of the war and the world that slavery is not responsible for the war, but we have endeavored courteously put. We but the world that was courteously put. We shall not waste time at present in a specific

was but one of many objects, among which were enumerated the establishment of justice, the ensuring of domestic tranquility and the promotion of the general welfare. Liberty was to be limited by justice and the company interest of the second of the war stands of the general welfare. not as some imagine, to secure the blessings of ed by justice and the common interests of all. Lieut, such liberty as men find under the restraints of exertion.

wholesome government, with due regard to the rights of their neighbors and of all men.

Among other methods of carrying out those objects the founders of the nation made provisions with reference to personal and property rights, and as they lived in an age when slaves were bought and sold and held in perpetual bond-age, and for inheritance, throughout the land, they treated that feet as they treated all others relating to the rights of property. They established around it certain guarantees, they pledged to its protection the whole force of the Government, of the extraordinary proclamation from Ship they solemnly bound the States of the Union to Island the perpetuation of the institution as long as the Col. Stone, charged with outrageously insult ion remained inviolate, and one State ing a United States Senator. desired the preservation of slavery. Slavery was, to all intents and purposes, a portege of the Constitution, an adopted child, so long as the States or any of them preferred that to other behavior. forms of labor. As the fathers made it, we found the Constitution in the year 1860, and we were bound by every line of it. Slavery was our portege as it had been our fathers. Gentlemen may tegs as it had been our fathers. Gentlemen may shrink from this plain unvarnished truth, but it is that truth. If one line of that Constitution is THE Cost of War.—The expenses of the Gov-

There had been, since the days of Washington, men among us who were opposed to the Federal Union. These men had, from time to time, sought power and place, and finding the principles of the Democratic party most popular, they had generally been attached to that party. The avorite scheme of these, men, existing from generation to generation, was the establishment of a Southern Government. Washington had them in his mind as early as 1796, when he called on the

country to frown upon every "attempt to alienate

any portion of our country from the rest, or to the various parts;" and he added a solemn warnthe various parts," and he added a selemn warning against such geographical discriminations of parties as would be indicated by the names of Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western. Without pausing here to trace the various evidences of the constant presence of these men in the nation, and their occasional demonstrations it is sufficient to say that in later years they became is sufficient to say that in later years they became numerous and strong. But convention after convention, and public meeting after public meeting failed in producing any sensible effect in favor of their mad schemes, or in moving the great body of the Southern people to their views. The South was wholly and heartily attached to the Union, loved it, defended it, prayed for its perpetuity. The heart of the South was right, and there was no hope for the new Government plan, until there arose at the North a party of men whose avowed objects was the overthrow of the institution of

Right or wrong, that institution was in every Southern home, was the foundation of property One square, one insertion.

Two
four
fou

slavery, which was the child of the Constitution

Rapidly, with a rapidity almost unparallelled, the disunionists of the South increased their forces and grew in strength. The statesmen, the fathers, the few noble men who remained to us from an age of great men, besought the North to pause. The anti-slavery raid was fierce and un compromising. If a slave escaped to the North, anti slavery mobs defended him and rescued him from the officers of the Constitution. If an anti-slavery fanatic led a murderous attack on Virginia homes and was hung as he deserved, anti-slavery newspapers praised him as a martyr, and accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Proprietors Indiana State Scattinel.
J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THE DAILY SENTINEL,
Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dellars a year.

as anti-slavery men wished it. All this, by no means, justified rebellion at the South. No, but this madness of the North South precisely the weapons they wanted. They made it the call to organize a Scuthern party.

They rallied around them many of the best and noblest men of the South, who really believed that this Northern anti-slavery element would come into their homes and devour their substance, while it freed their slaves.

In the midst of this terrible excitement, an excitement on which patriots and calm men looked force, but shall show that its country and a misap-from a misapprehension of history and a misap-plication of facts, and the refutation will proceed on the same grounds.

The plication of facts, and the refutation will proceed on the same grounds.

The marriage was formed. Men who were catch the anti-slavery vote. The newspapers of the party reiterated the anti-slavery cries charg-

rebellion, and an accusation that it is so is not only unjust, but diverts the public judgment from the really guilty parties.

The object of the Southern disductions, the fear of Washington and of all the patriots down to the lately honored dead of Kentucky and Massachusetts, was realized. A sectional party The object of the Southern disunionists, the We state the World's argument briefly but we was formed, and its triumph was the excuse for another sectional party to plunge into rebellion against the Government. While we stood shouting to the North that they were putting into the nexed to subserve the interests of Southern hands of the Southern disunion men the very slavery. The Mexican war annexed territory, weapon they desired to accomplish their ends, we and the "defiant attempts" of slavery to plant it-self on that territory threatened the Union till the compromise of 1850; it was in the interest of folly permitted a few disunionists to plunge the

Look back two years. Who warned anti slave ry men that they were furnishing fuel for a conparty at Charleston and seized the forts and pub-lic property. These successive acts, saith the to cut loose their abolition allies and save the na-World, are the causes of the war, and if they are tion? Southern Union men and slaveholders not "will the Journal of Commerce enumerate the causes which were the causes?"

We can, perhaps, devise no better way to refute

We can, perhaps, devise no better way to refute

We can, perhaps, devise no better way to refute the arguments of the World than by producing at once to reply to this last question, and state what reships to the small and reships to the small what we believe to have been the causes of the war. Having, for years, warned the nation of the imminency of this war, we are strongly con-

We make no excuse for the rebellion. We do we, in common with thousands of wiser men than not pretend to say that it was justified by any act we, prophesied would produce it. While others laughed at our warnings, we were firm in the was conceived in sin and born in iniquity. But if the mother was a Southern party, or was slavery, the father was Northern fanaticism and anti slavery, and the child of shame bears more resemblance to the father than the mother. For slavery was the protege, the adopted child of the crude speculations now suddenly made, by men for the first time roused to a knowledge of the constitution, while anti-slavery was the avowed enemy of the Constitution, and bore on its flags, its newspapers, on its very forehead the marks of that enmity which are now assumed by the South-

cy all over America. New York and Pennsylva-nia have more responsibility for that event than North Carolina or Tennessee. The same is true of entire list of events which the World cites, and the whole period of events "culminating" in rebeilion, are found without foundation and without apex. They were the work of the Democratic party, strong in the North as in the South, and ic party, strong in the North as in the South, and ward slavery, the Southern disunionists would they did not culminate in the war, for it did not proceed from nor was it caused by them.

But we reserve this discussion for the present, while we proceed to state our views of the causes of the war, and who is responsible for it. Our Government is the first instance of a great nation founded on a wasten instrument which defines its national powers, and prescribes the rights of its citizens. The object of the instrument was not as some imagine, to secure the blessings of

A Fiery Ordeal.

Gen. Fremont, setired into privacy on accoun Gea. Pierce, extinguished by the battle of

Gen. Lyon, "sacrificed." Col. Baker, ditto. Gen. McCiellan, persecuted by the Abolition-

Gen. Sherman, condemned by the Anti slavery

sacred, every line is equally so, and the cannon and the armies of the nation are no more oledged to demand from foreign nations just recompense for stolen land, or stolen ships, or stolen money, than they are bound to demand the same recompense for stolen slaves.

THE Cost of war.— The expenses of the Government, according to the New York Tribune, are over \$3,000,000 per day. This is at the rate of about fifteen cents daily for every man, woman and child in the Northern States. At this rate, the war costs Wisconsin over \$116,000 every day, and nearly \$10,000 every hour, and over \$150

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862.

The War not the Culmination of the Prediction of Mr. Vallandigham up-political Differences of the Past on the Surrender of Mason and Sli-dell.

We deny it explicitly. The rebellion is but an event occurring in the course of years after the various events in the great controversy between the Democratic party and their opponents. That controversy was national, in Maine as strong as in Louisiana. To charge that the culmination of that controversy is the present war, is to charge the rebellion on the Democratic party, and to make its hosts, who have been the immense majority in many parts of the North as well as the South for the past fifteen years, responsible for this revelt, which was accomplished by a handful of designing men, aided in getting up a rebellion by a furious party in the North whose very motto was that the Union was a compact with hell.

The men who were in what the World calls the interest of slavery" were, throughout this controversy, the defenders of the Constitution

'the interest of slavery' were, throughout this controversy, the defenders of the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies. Had they succeeded in controlling the nation, the rebellion this, his fatal dispatch, and armed war will spring from it. In the pame of God sir what does against the assaults of its enemies. Had they succeeded in controlling the nation, the rebellion would never have been heard of, except as it had known and some of God, sir, what does length the name of God, sir,

ed to the General Government by the Constitu- has acted from the beginning as if it was the ted to the General Government by the Constitu-tion, or to urge any other opposition to that in-strument, either the Demogratic party, or some other party, would have risen to the defense of the Constitution. The constitutional rights of the slave owner, as it happened, were selected for the slave owner, as it happened, were selected for special attack, and true to their ancient princi-ples, the Democrats stood by the Constitution; lid security which seems now to rest over all, has ples, the Democrats stood by the Constitution, and this controversy, which has been carried on for twenty years, has been a controversy on their the events of the passing hour? A British manside for the Constitution and the Union, and on of-war bears to the shores of England, there to the other, to say the very least, a determination to deprive slavery of every right which ingenuity tion as martyrs and heroes, and with the gustos wholly away from it.

avowed disunion as their object, and used anti-slavery as their means of rallying forces.

Nor were Southern Democrats on the side of belli. Sir, give me leave to say that the moment the rebellion. Virginia would not join it. North Carolina would not join it. Tennessee would not join it. Tennessee would not join it. South Carolina was the only State in the whom the other day you would have consigned was a majority in favor of disunion one year ago. embassadors of a recognized independent State, There were more Southerners and advocates of and I predict here to day, in spite of this deep slavery in the South a year ago who were opposed to the rebellion than who favored it. It has been stated a hundred times by every Northern paper. and no one doubts it, that "slavery" was actually, in majority, for the Union. It is hardly worth while, in the face of that fact, to call the rebellion a "culmination" of the controversy of the will have tamely submitted to the recog

Let any man carry himself back to the position one year ago, and ask, is the rebellion now in progress the culmination of party differences? Millions of slaveholders were then standing up for the Union. They warned the nation that among the Southern people were disunionists who gained strength out of Northern fanaticisms. They be sought the North for help against rebellion in tones that will ring with melancholy cadence deems the future was of our national life. They down the future ages of our national life. They pleaded with the Northern States in terms that right have moved the hearts of rocks, to send | Democratic State Convention in New em assurances that the Constitution would be upheld, and Southern rights respected. Did Massachusetts reply? Did New York reply? What

were their replies? said, "Repeal your personal liberty bills, de any thing by which we can prove that you are not the fanatics these disunionists among us say that you

Were those men, the large majority of the Southern slaveholders, the men who had been active for years in the controversy of which the World speaks, were these men rebels, and was the rebellion they were seeking to quell the "cul-mination" of their side of the controversy? The dea is untenable, and history will not accept it. We look back at the Peace Convention of last

spring with indescribable sorrow. There were in it good true Southern men, ready to sacrifice life, property, anything for the Union, who begged with tears for some help against the disunionists among them at the South. There were men there from the North, who scoffed at their tears, derided their forebodings, had engagements in court, when the final vote to save or sink the Union came on; and perhaps we ought not to be surprised if Northern members of that Convention are now found circulating petitions for universal emancipation, and teaching that the Convention are now found circulating petitions for universal emancipation, and teaching that the Convention and the distinguished Rollins, with other savans

Here is the point where the historical connection fails. The men of the South who helped to annex Texas, to repeal the Missouri Compro-mise, to do all the other acts that are charged on slavery, were opposed in majority, to the rebel-lion, and were only silenced by the vigor of a minority. Now what becomes of the sequence of events? It is plain that all the events and acts charged had no necessary effect in producing re-bellion; that they did not grow to rebellion, nor were they the seed, or the stem, from which it sprung; and it is equally plain that the support-ers of slavery were, not even in majority, for resellion. What then has become of the argument that slavery is responsible for the rebellion?

It is, perhaps, vain to attempt the conversion of any man from his views on this subject which have been formed during these trying times.

We, all of us, think quickly, but we think strong-

ly, and find it difficult to get rid of our ideas once But to our minds, it is the height of injustice to charge on the Democratic party that its principles have culminated in this rebellion, when the truth stares us in the face that for years a Northern party denounced the Constitution, and demanded its overthrow, and Democratic principles, North and South, have been sternly set against that party But to our minds, it is the height of inju-

is a truth that is written on its very visage. We fear the child will not be removed to deserved death, till its father and its nurses, from whom it derives its chief support to-day, are either removed or converted into loyal, constitutional citizens.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce

We replied yesterday to the latter part of the World's remerks by answering their request to state what were, in our opinion, the causes of the war. We did not intend to avoid a distinct reply to their argument, designed to show that slavery was the responsible cause, but we reserved such a reply and propose to make it now. It is deserving of careful attention, for not only our cotemporary, but many others have been misled by this error, which mistakes a mere succession of events for a logical sequence of cause and effect.

The proposition is that "the rebellion is the quimination of a controversy which commenced with the amexation of Texas, and continued almost without interruption down to the imaggration of President Lincoln." Of this proposition the World asks the Journal "to make either an explicit admission or an explicit denial."

We deny it explicitly. The rebellion is but an event occurring in the course of years after the isone in our national history have we strutted insone the manner and an event occurring in the course of years after the latter to the manner and have a continued almost without interruption down to the imaggration of President Lincoln." Of this proposition the World asks the Journal "to make either an explicit admission or an explicit denial."

We deny it explicitly. The rebellion is but an event occurring in the course of years after the latter to the proposition to the course of years after the latter to the proposition to the manner and all the tircumstances of their capture, and yet in said the tircumstances of their capture, and yet in mand of Great Britain, they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus for the first time in our national history have we strutted insone the proposition to the propositi

been for forty years, in Northern anti-slavery meetings thinly attended, and in Southern Rights conventions which were hardly esteemed worth reporting.

It is a favorite way of avoiding the effect of this view, to charge that the Democratic party were working for slavery. The charge is false, as the world now knows. The Democratic party found that slavery had constitutional rights. If Northern fanatics had never attacked those rights, it would never have become necessary to select them out from other constitutional provisions for especial defense and support. There were other constitutional rights which all men conceded, and no man attacked. If a party had been raised to attack the right of trial by jury, or to claim for States sovereign powers delegated to the General Government by the Constitutions that the very thing that Mr. Seward pertinacionsly refuses, and he only condemns Captain Wilkes, because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the offending neutral ship. Why, sir, upon the principles of this dispatch, if a merchant vessel, as at first intended, had been employed to carry these men out from Fort Warren to England, she might to day have been arrested on the high seas and they dragged from her deck, provided only she were forthwith brought back to the port of Boston for confiscation. But more than this, England needs, I do not say wants, a war, but she must and will have it, and this Administration has acted from the very thing that Mr. could take away from its constitutional guaran-tees, and to embarrass and render valueless, by personal liberty bills and otherwise, its enjoyment of those rights which no ingenuity could take country, would six weeks ago have been quietly In what respect can it be claimed that the great division of parties for the past twenty years had what is called "a culmination" in the war? As if the two parties had steadfastly differed, until they finally took up arms, and proceeded to fight about their differences! ceeded to fight about their differences!

The fallacy of the idea is manifest from history. The Democratic party, who were on the constitutional side of the controversy, are certainly not the rebellion was not begun for the defense of Democratic principles. It was the work of men who is principles. It was the work of men who after the control of the persons and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance, when weighed dispassionately, of the persons concerned, happily enable the Administration, after the control of the control of the persons and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance, when weighed dispassionately, of the persons concerned, happily enable the Administration, after the control of the c outh where there is any reason to believe there to felon's cells, became indeed the envoys and the Confederate States and the breaking up of the Let any man carry himself back to the position blockade; and if at war then, with hearts un

Hampshire. The Democracy of New Hampshire met it Convention on the 8th inst., and nominated They asked arguments with which to save the South from the wiles of the disunionists. They STARKE was nominated by acclamation for Governor and with a shout that shook the hall. The Republicans had previously held a Convention under the new cognomen of Union party, but the racy of the Granite State. Colonel George, on taking the chair, made a humorous and telling

He spoke of the Republican Convention last week as one composed of gentlemen who formerly were known by the name of Whigs. Afterward they came to be known as Know Nothings, and a little later they dignified themselves by the name of Americans. Then they changed to American Republicans, and finally they came out as the full-blown Abolition Republican party. [Cheers.] Last week they met under a new name-the People's Union party. Now, this and the distinguis of the party, attended it, standing around it like mourners around a coffin. [Cheers.] It was open at both ends and had a swivel in the middle. Laughter.] It was baited with all the cheese in the party. [Renewed laughter.] It was expecte that a grand rush of Democrats into this trap would be effected by the savory and attractive smell. "Walk in and take a bite," was the polite invitation. A few Democrats went up and smelled the cheese, but did not go in. One or two nibbed, but did not spring the trap. By-andby the Convention sprung itself, and found they had caught only one little mouse, and he had eaten up all the cheese. [Loud laughter and

Democrats, under these circumstances, did not see fit to become back-seat Republicans, and they had come there on that day, the anniversa of the battle of New Orleans, to renew their e forts for the preservation of the Union under the

ution. [Loud applause.] that party.

We have said, and we repeat, that the rebellion is the child of sin. But that it was begotten of Abolitionism, nursed by Abolitionism, educated, by Abolitionism to perform its horrible mission, world sentiment of the coratry is making itself felt even in the stronghold, the very citadel of Abolitionsm. Verily, the world moves. Will brother Greeley please make a note of it.—Detroit of the conservative as another unmistakable sign that the conservative making itself felt even in the stronghold, the very citadel of Abolitionsm.

NEGROES ON THE CONTINENT.-It if estim citizens.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce

Those Indiana Democrats who met in Convention at Indianapolis, on the 8th inst., ought to be all sent to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, for talking as plain as they did on the subject of the war. Wonder if they will be so disposed of.

Taleda (O.) Mercell

Democratic State Convention -- Opinion of the Democratic press. Financial and Commercial Summary

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.—Yester-day we spread before our readers the resolutions of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, just held at Indianapolis; to day we spread before them the resolutions of the New Hampshire them the resolutions of the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, just held at Concord. Though these conventions have convened more than a thousand miles apart, and though the members of the two bodies had beld no communication with each other, their resolutions are buy it at over le premium. dentical in tone, sentiment, doctrine and purpose.
Had like conventions been held on the same day in all the loyal States, the same distinguishing leasture would have appeared which we note as state os affairs and increased the want of confiin all the loval States, the same distinguishing feature would have appeared which we note as distinguishing the Indiana and New Hampshire conventions: the tone, sentiment, doctrine and

The Indiana and New Hampshire Conventions have comprehended this mission of the Democratic party, and have hence treated abolition and secession as common enemies. "We are utterly hundred million dollars. The treasury notes will secession as common enemies. "We are utterly opposed," is the language of the Indiana Democracy, "to the twin heresies Northern sectionalism and Southern secession as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them." "We denounce," is the language of the New Hampshire Democracy, "Northern abolitionism and Southern secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity,

furnished the key-note of the grand contest. They are a breakwater to the waves of fanaticism. The demand for money continues very which seemed about ready to break over and ear gulf the land. The Democracy of other States will speedily move in the same direction and with the same majestic power as the Indiana and New Hampshire Democracy, and it will be a move ment altogether which no patriot, whatever his political antecedents, should permit to pass him without major with it. Chicago Times without going with it .- Chicago Times.

THE STATE CONVENTION .- Yesterday we gave the proceedings of our Democratic State Conven tion. To-day we give an abstract of the eloquent speech of Mr. Hendricks, President of the Con-

vention, on taking the char. It was one of the best conventions ever held in the State, composed of the best, truest and most loval and patriotic men, whose sole object was to preserve the Union and Constitution, and maintain the Democratic party—the sheet anchor of our national safety. The past divisions of the party were forgotten in the common determina-tion to wrest the Government from the Goths and Vandals into whose hands it has fallen, and to avert the certain destruction which their policy, if persevered in, will bring upon it; and the whole proceedings were marked in an unusual degree with harmony and good feeling. The resolutions are eminently sound and well timed, and form a platform on which we can rally with the assurance of undoubted success. Fort Wayne Times.

the only way by which they can be sustained and this should be borne in mind by the Secretary perpetuated to the latest generations. In this and Committee on Ways and Means.

"traitors" for being true to your consciences. You will be stigmatized as "secessionists" be cause your opponents choose to assert that your course is approved by the South. But all this matters nothing. It is your duty to be true to the best interests of your country, no matter who opposes or disapproves. Each man must stand or fall for himself. We believe a victory is within the grasp of the Democracy of Indiana, if they will go into the contest with a will. The power of truth is so great when bold y and bravely presented, that it can hardly fail

ministration—its unsurpations of power, and the igantic and unparallelled frauds perpetrated uner its rule, must convince the people of the uter incapacity of the Republican party to manage uccessfully the affeirs of the nation, and of the pressing necessity of at once taking steps to oust 125 "

The present deplorable condition of the country—one section arrayed against the other in arm ed hostility; the Constitution trampled under foot; the freedom of speech and the press abridged; the writ of habeas corpus suspended; the imprisonment of men and women without trial or even the preferred charges against them; the accumulation of a heavy national debt; enormous taxes; a ruined commerce, and a bankrupt country can not be charged to the Democratic party. Under its administration the country prospered and grew to power. What required it many years to build up, sectional fanaticism has torn down in a few the above.

It is prestry clear that packing will be continued. nonths. The fell spirit of Abolitionism, which for thirty years has been sowing the seeds of mischief, is the primary cause of all our troubles. It is not to be expected that wrongs would not have been committed on both sides, but in order to get brisk. Let us insist that in order to get a permanent early part of the week at \$9 25@9 3716 and \$9 50 for fair to the best city brands, whilst orpeace we must go back to these old land-marks of our forefathers, and to be brief, firmly declare that this is a white man's Union and a white man's Government. When this is fixed, and the modern Abolition heresy put down, we shall glide into the haven of peace and prosperity without a ripple upon the waters.

This was the great harbor of safety that our

Democrats of Indiana, as the day of your State posed to pay over \$9 25. election approaches, let the word go forth into every village and hamlet of your commonwealth —organize! You will have the power and money of your State and the National Administration to contend against, but send forth information, enlighten the voters upon the real questions in issue, and all will be well. You now have the chance to make the name of Indiana immortal.—to write her brightest page of history. In your glorious and patriotic undertaking, you have the best wishes and the prayers of your friends in other States, for your success. May your efforts to redeem Indiana be crowned with a triumph as signal as that which the lion hearted Jackson won the plains of New Orleans, forty-seven years ago.—Dayton Empire.

Lard has been in good demand from New York, and the sales have been large at 61 c for country and 6% c for city, but the difficulty in shipping slackened this demand at the close. The packers have sold out very close, so that there is not much in their hands now. Head and gut is selling at 6c. Green meats were very dull about the middle of the week, and declined to 2 and 3c. for shoulders and hams and 3½ c. for sides, but toward the close shoulders were a ½ c. higher, and hams ½ c. and sides were held at 3½ c. with a fair demand. In bulk meat there has been very little done. There is no demand for shoulders or hams, and but a limited one for sides, the latter are held at 4c. with no buyers at over 3½ c.

Flour has been in good demand from New York, and the sales have been large at 6½ c for city, but the difficulty in shipping slackened this demand at the close. The packers have sold out very close, so that there is not much in their hands now. Head and gut is selling at 6c. Green meats were very dull about the middle of the week, and declined to 2 and 3c. for shoulders and hams and 3½ c. for sides, but toward the close shoulders were a ½ c. higher, and hams ½ c. and sides were held at 3½ c. with a fair demand. In bulk meat there has been very little done. There is no demand for shoulders are held

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. This body, which convened at Indianapolis on Wednesday last, adjourned the following day, af-ter having placed in nomination an excellent

Although the Convention was largely attend-Although the Convention was largely attended, being composed of delegates from nearly every county in the State, its proceedings were marked with great manimity, and a platform was laid down which will, without great reservation, commend to itself the approval of the entire De-

for the Past Week. The advanced rates of prices for gold and ster-ling exchange in New York, and a pressing de-mand which existed for both during the whole of

dence in the future.

Towards the close of the week a committee purpose of all would have been identical.

And this is nothing novel. It was always so. It has come of the Democratic party being a national party, whose principles are as broad as the Republic.

Towards the close of the week a committee deputed by the New York bankers went to Washington and have been in conference with the Sectoral party, whose principles are as broad as the Republic. And though this is nothing novel, it is refreshing, these Democratic reunions. They seem like harbingers, and they are the only harbingers, of hope for the country in the future. They are signs, and about the only signs, of vitality in the old Union. They disclose a power, which lies nowhere else, to save, even in this extremity, the Constitution.

The Indiana and New Hampshire Conventions have comprehended this mission of the Demo-

stitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of the enemies to both."

when they shall resulting, in the their notes, which will be done if the time of suspension is not made short and specific by fixing the date of resump-Thus the campaign is opened in the North- tion within the current year at least. The exa political campaign, upon the event of which the fate of the Union just as much depends as will lead to acts of taxation not yet intimated, if upon the event of the military campaign against the South. Military successes against the Southern rebels will be worth nothing unless political successes can be had against the Northern abolitionists. If the Constitution is be destroyed, it may as well be done by Southern as Northern haters of it.

will lead to acts of taxation not yet intimated, if the war continues for two years, or even one year longer. There are some points the Secretary of the Treasnry seems to have overlooked, namely: that it does not cost as much to keep an army in the field as to put it there; that the present war has destroyed an immense amount of the basis of taxation he draws from the last census; and that Every Democrat will feel re-animated by the the act of taxation, in many cases, destroys the proceedings of these Conventions. They have basis of that taxation, or the source from whence

tucky and Ohio currency, which has been sent home for redemption, and the large amount going into the interior in payment for pork. The market for exchange has been extreme

dull, and rates declined to 16 dis. and par buying rates, and par to 1/2 prem. selling rates. Gold is bought by the bankers at 1 prem. and sold at 21/2 @31/2, but the advices that the Boston banks had thrown out the demand Treasury Notes caused more firmness in the market at the

It seems to be an assumed fact with the mer cantile community that additional duties will be placed on all descriptions of foreign goods, and hence a general speculative movement in such goods has prevailed in New York and other Eastern cities the past week, and prices have generally advanced. Spices and all kinds of foreign drugs have largely advanced. Tin and teas are higher. Coffee is le per pound higher in New York than it was a week ago; and as it is deemed certain that whisky will be taxed, prices advanced in New York to 27c and in this Democrats of Indiana!—Your brethern in every part of the country are turning their eyes mand, until Saturday, when a reaction set in, with anxious solicitude to your State. Your convention, held on the glorious eighth of January, per gallon. This article will bear a tax of 25c has laid down a noble and patriotic platform, fill-ed with sentiments of sincere devotion to the on all the alcohol exported, but if this is not al-Union and the Constitution, and have indicated lowed the manufacture will fall off one half, and

you have done a grand, and patriotic work. It | The weather has been quite changeable, but now only remains for you to go to work and give generally cold enough for pork packing. There it the sanction of a popular vote. We are not unaware of the difficulties under close, cold, freezing weather, the thermometer which you will labor. You will be taunted as down to 17 degrees. The receipts of hogs the

and were		were	agair	5e	higher.	The	sales
300	averagi	ng	200	lbs	at	3	25
500	100	200@	210	45	angelian.	- 3	25
85	- 66	7	255	46	44	3	35
180	*	1000	365	**	"	3	3714
270	- 44	SABIN	260	10	**	3	3212
144	*	21.580	230	146	100		30
320	**		335	44	44	3	35
495	**	No. of Lot	240	**	**	3	35
114	**	1	230	**	- 11	3	30
100			175	11	H	3	25
TO 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12			1000	- 100		123	THE PARTY.

250 " " 3 37 The receipts for the week, the season, and comparatively, for same previous seasons have been as follows: Total for the week 49,312 Previously reported................. 361,265

It is pretty clear that packing will be continued on till in February. Last year the season did not close until the 30th of January.

The demand for the hog product has been quite been committed on both sides, but in order to get at the real cause of our difficulties, we must go back to the period when these States all lived together as brethren, bound together in the bonds of fraternal feeling, and marching, whenever parties from other places bought freely. One man from Philadelphia bought 2,000 bris in the nary city and country packed sold at \$9@9 1216

The sales made the past week add up 4,500 barrels, all taken by speculators. This article seems to be a favorite one for investment with parties having idle capital, in all trades and professions, and the demand from such parties have This was the great harber of safety that our fathers prepared for us, and it is only because we have left it that we have encountered gales, and and storms, and shipwrecks.

been so regular and so pressing that there is but a very light stock now in the hands of packers. At the close fair to good brands were held at \$9-25@9 50, but we think there were no buyers dis-

election approaches, let the word go forth into | Lard has been in good demand from New York

Flour has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, and nothing beyond a local demand at \$3 90@\$4 for superfine, and \$4@4 10 for extra. Wheat has been dull, and declined 2c, closing at 81@83c for red and 83@88c for white. Corn ood demand at 28c. Oats advanced to 28c. the fore part of the week, but again declined to 27c. Rye scarce and father advanced to 52@53c, and in good demand. Barley unchanged; spring 40@43c. and fall 48@50c.

A large speculative demand for whisky, and prices advanced 6e per gal., reaching 20c on Friday. Saturday the market was weak and unsettled, and Monday the whole advance was lost, the price declining to 15c. Yesterday the demand was good at this rate. An impression prevailed mocracy of the country.

With these principles inscribed upon their banners, we doubt not, the Democracy of our sister State will make a gallant fight, and that the nominees will have an easy triumph.—Springfield at the close, that in case a tax is laid upon the article, that in store, as well as that distilled sub-

WHOLE NO. 1,176.

sequently, will be subjected to it, which we regard Ginseng is not saleable, owing to the China

Spices of all kinds are higher. The quotations will be found in our regular market re-Beef cattle are fully 25c per cental higher, ow to the pressing demand for the army. Sheep are

In the grocery market there has been no change of importance. The jobbing demand is fair, at very full prices. Our dispatch from New York reports an advance of 1c per lb. in coffee there yesterday; prime Rio being quoted at 21c. This renders an advance here inevitable.

Resolutions of New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the State Convention of the Democracy of New Hampshire held on the 8th inst. The Boston Post says "the attendance was large and the proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and unanimity. In many respects it was regarded as one of the best gatherings of the party ever held in the State." We call attention to the sentiments and spirit of the resolutions which are almost identical with those passed by the Democratic State Convention of our own State held on the same day. The coincidence is remarkable. The principles enunciated by those two Conventions are those which will be placed upon the banners of the Northern Democracy, and under which they will struggle for the pres ervation of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union as it was. The language of the President of the New Hampshire Convention, Judge Jackson, upon taking the chair, we reiterate most cordially: "It is time for action, not for talking, and that action is to preserve the Constitution and uphold our flag. Let us preserve our liberties or perish in the attempt."

Resolved, That we adhere to the old landmarks of the Democratic faith, as expounded by the school of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, viz: a strict construction of the Constitution; economy in public expenditures; the protection of the rights of the States and the liberties of the peo-ple; no consolidation of power in the Federal Government; no United States Bank; and no impost system except for the purposes of reve

Resolved, That we denounce Northern aboli tionism and Southern secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of the

Resolved, That the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and no State has the right to secede therefrom, and dissolve its connection with the Union which that Constitution was made to secure, except for causes which will justify revo-

Resolved, That the duty of the General Gov ernment to suppress all attempts to dissolve the Union, is imperative and can not be evaded.

Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress can constitutionally entertain any proposi-tion which has for its object the dismemberment of the Government or the dissolution of the

Resolved, That in this national emergency banishing all feelings of mere passion or resent-ment, the Democracy of New Hampshire will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or sub-jugation, or for the purpose of authorizing or in-terfering with the rights or established institu-tions of any of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the rights of all the States in the Union, and to preserve the Union; and that as soon as these obeets are accomplished the war will close.

Resolved, That, in the language of Andrew

Jackson, "The Federal Union must and shall be Resolved, That in the loyal States now exempt from the presence of troops and the necessity of military government, we do not believe in the right nor the expediency of abolishing due free-dom of speech and the press by force, whether exercised by the Government or the mob, nor im prisoning men by letters de catchet or mandates in prisoning men by tetters de catchel or mandates in any form issued by the President of the United States or Secretary of State without the authority of law, and depriving them of the right of legal examination and trial, and the benefit of the law of habeas corpus, justly regarded by all true friends of personal freedom as the great writ of liberty; and that we consider all such acts un-warranted by the Constitution and as tending to despotism, by familiarizing the people with the acts and instruments of despot

Resolved, That the complete arrest of the profligate and corrupt expenditures of the pub-lic moneys, in our National and State administrations, exposed by the recent Congressional indiscontinuance of unnecessary offices and agen-cies, with their exorbitant compensations for par-ty rewards and private gain, and the most strict contability and economy in National and State affairs, are imperative duties, the faithful performance of which alone can save us from bankruptcy and subsequent defeat, and render the exces-sive burdens of the present contest tolerable to the people.

Resolved. That we honor the brave men who, with patriotic motives, have left their homes to encounter the privations and perils of the war; and it is one of the first duties of our friends in the several cities and towns of the State, by private benefactions, to provide that that their fami lies come to no want in their absence. Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in the matter of the Trent, and only

regret that a decision right in itself was delayed for a peremptory demand from Great Britain. Resolved, That the Democracy, having been always true and faithful to the Union, maintaining its interests and dignity in war and in peace, against the assaults of foreign foes and the machinations of downright traitors, in order to become a "Union Party" it is not necessary for them to abandon their organization nor abjure their name; that if any party should abandon its organization it is that party which has been in the wrong, and which now retains in its embrace and fellowship the elements of Abolition treason which is as fatal to the existence of the Union as Secession treason; that we believe that the Union Secession treason; that we believe that the Union cannot be restored until the principles and spirit of Democracy prevail in the administration of the Federal Government and among the masses of the people. That the triumph of the Democratic party offers the only hope of awakening the Union sentiment of the South, which can be aroused only by the assurance of safety and protection in the Union; therefore we invite the true and patriotic of all parties to rally under the flag of the Democracy as the only sure means by which the present war can be brought to an hon-

Resolved, That taking our position resolutely upon these principles we give our banner to the breeze with honor for our guide and Stark and Cheney for our leaders.

GEN. BURNSIDES'S EXPEDITION. - The most important expedition which has yet sailed for the South left Fortress Monroe on Saturday last. The secret of its destination has been well kept from the rebeie, it is believed, as well as from the North. It is supposed to be not farther south than North Carolina, but within that distance there is such a wealth of eligible places for striking the enemy that this limitation is not very definite. The public suspense, however, will be short, as before another day has passed we shall probably be able to give our readers news of the

Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds offer openings to the richest district of North Carolina, and a place to cut the rebellion in twain, and this public rumor has settled upon as the point. It is said that Magruder is expecting them on York river, and on to Richmond by that route. It is supposed that the expedition is formidable enough to enter the country wherever it may land, and take its part

-It costs \$110 per day to maintain the prison ers at Fort Warren.